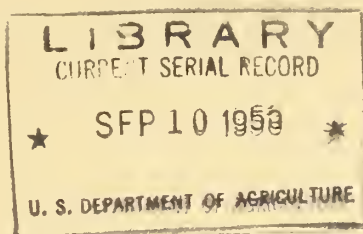


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FEDERAL-GRANT RESEARCH

at the

STATE AGRICULTURAL

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Projects on
ECONOMICS OF MARKETING
Part 14, Section a
Field Crops

Agricultural Research Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Compiled May 1958 by

The State Experiment Stations Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for use of workers in agricultural research in the subject-matter areas presented. For information on specific research projects write to the Director of the Station where the research is being conducted.

Issued July 1958

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Section a: Field Crops

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is one of a series providing information on State agricultural experiment station research supported by Federal-grant funds appropriated annually by Congress under authorization of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended and approved Aug. 11, 1955, and Section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. It is prepared for use by research workers in the subject-matter areas presented. Only that part of each State's research program supported by Federal-grant moneys is included.

In addition to the Federal-grant moneys, the State experiment stations receive some Federal support through cooperative agreements or contracts with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Information on such research, along with other departmental research, is available in the Central Project Office, Agricultural Research Service.

A substantial part of each State agricultural experiment station's research is supported with moneys appropriated by the respective State or Territorial Legislatures and through other forms of private and public financing. Information on current agricultural research at the stations which is not financed under the Federal-grant program or through USDA cooperation can be obtained from experiment station directors.

The information given in the series of Federal-grant compilations includes the title and objectives of each Federal-grant project pertaining to the subject given on the cover. The identification of each project gives the department(s) conducting the research, the station number of the project, and the number of the regional project if it is a contributing project.

Relevant regional projects, if any, appear at the end of the compilation. States having projects contributing to regional projects are indicated. The Roman numeral (and capital letter) refer to the location in the summary of the contributing project title and objectives. The States are grouped into four major regions. These are designated NC-North Central, NE-Northeastern, S-Southern, and W-Western. The capital letter "M" following the letters for the region indicates regional marketing projects.

MAJOR MARKETING FUNCTIONS AND TYPE OF STUDIES INCLUDED UNDER EACH

- A. Market Structure and Functional Operation
Marketing channels; organization of markets; operating policies and buying and selling practices in handling, storing, and distribution; availability and needs for facilities and services at various stages in the marketing process; competitive structure of markets; integration in the marketing process; impacts of technological changes.
- B. Market Prices--Supply, Demand, Consumption, and Other Market Forces
Elasticities of demand; demand schedules and changes in aggregate consumer demands; consumption trends; competitive position of different products; prices at different market levels--farm, wholesale, and retail--and their relationships; price differentiation and other pricing policies; quality premiums and discounts; how prices are determined.
- C. Consumer Preference, Acceptance, and Merchandising
Forms and amounts of family purchases; methods of processing and preparation for acceptability; consumer preference and buying behavior; motivations underlying consumer practices in buying; product promotion and buying practices.
- D. Grades and Standards
Economic implication to producers and consumers of quality groupings and standardization; consumer recognition of grades and qualities; economics of quality control and maintenance.
- E. Market Information
Developing outlook and situation reports and forecasts; methods of improving statistical reports and news service releases on market receipts and movements, prices, stocks; ways of disseminating market information; kinds of market information needed and forms in which it is most useful; ability to use market information; methods of obtaining information; accuracy of information.
- F. Maintaining and Improving Quality--Costs and Returns
Economic aspects of measures to preserve and control quality and avoid losses of quality of products; facilities for proper storage; grading and quality improvement programs.
- G. Costs, Margins, and Efficiency of Operation
Mark-ups, spreads, and discounts; the composition of margins, operating costs and returns and their measurement; input-output relationships and economies of scale; design and operation of facilities and equipment; work methods and organization; factors affecting efficiency.

- H. Transportation, Storage, and Interregional Competition
Transportation and storage rates and charges; effect of rate structure on movement of products; truck versus rail; transportation costs and storage as related to price and production patterns; influence of transportation cost upon scale of operation of processing plants; interstate trade barriers.
- I. Cooperatives
Services rendered and charges made; efficiency of operations; membership relationships; methods of financing; internal management policies and practices; function and place in the marketing system.
- J. Government Programs
Public regulation of markets, product quality, and trading practices; impacts of parity formulas, price supports, storage programs, surplus disposal, and special measures to increase consumption on particular commodities and the agricultural economy in general.
- K. Utilization (Economics of)
Economic feasibility of processing and marketing new products or existing products in new forms and uses; competition between new and established products and between commodities of agricultural and those of nonagricultural origin; measuring potential demand for new or improved products and services; product development and market testing; economics of waste and byproduct utilization.

I. GRAINS

A. Market Structure and Functional Operation

- Ark. An Economic Appraisal of the Marketing of Soybeans and Small Grains Grown in Arkansas. To (1) determine present areas of production, methods of marketing, availability, and location of marketing facilities, and location, type and cost of storage available for grain crops; (2) evaluate present methods of marketing and present marketing facilities for handling grain crops produced in Arkansas; (3) estimate present use of feed grains and their source of supply; and estimate future grain demands; and (4) investigate competitive position of Arkansas grown feed grains in terms of prevailing marketing methods and facilities and present and potential demand.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 375 (SM-11) Coop. AMS, FCS
- Ga. Georgia Grain Marketing Problems. To (1) describe and evaluate present methods of handling, distributing and using grains in Georgia; (2) evaluate grain prices in relation to prices in other areas, types of use, grade and quality, and seasons of year; (3) determine extent of quality deterioration by types of storage, and geographic areas as affected by methods of harvesting and management; (4) relate quality deterioration under different storage types to cost of storage and normal seasonal variations in price; and (5) evaluate present methods of storage and marketing in terms of probable alternatives as determined by results of this investigation.
Agr. Econ., Agr. Engin., Agron. 302 (SM-11)
- Ill. Economics of Grain Storage. To analyze the economics of grain storage in order to make the storage facilities more effectively serve the needs of farmers, marketing agents, and consumers as well as to improve efficiency of the present and potential storage facilities. Also to (1) evaluate economic considerations influencing capacity, type, and location of grain storage facilities; (2) determine economics of quality changes which occur under different methods and periods of storage; (3) analyze storage costs and factors influencing them under various alternative storage conditions; and (4) analyze and evaluate public grain warehouse legislation and administration in various states.
Agr. Econ. 05-355 (NCM-10)
- Ind. Price Patterns and Trading Practices for Grains in Indiana. To (1) learn present day locational price patterns and trading practices for grains in state; (2) determine what shifts have occurred in patterns and practices over the past decade and effects of changes on grain movements; (3) analyze causes of shifts and relate where possible price pattern changes with trading practice changes; (4) determine usefulness of findings for forecasting direction of changes in price patterns and grain movements over the next decade; and (5) make specific recommendations useful to grain trade.
Agr. Econ. 918 (NCM-19)

- Iowa Analysis of Methods, Practices, and Costs of Storage and Marketing of Feed Grains and Soybeans, and the Processed Products of These Crops. To (1) determine relative economics of various methods and types of grain storage under alternative conditions; (2) determine most economic use for the several types and qualities of feed grains and their products; and (3) evaluate effectiveness of present grain marketing methods, facilities, and over-all structure in Iowa in view of current and anticipated trends.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1224 (NCM-10) Coop. AMS
- Kans. Marketing of Grain and Purchasing of Feeds. To study (1) marketing of Kansas grain and purchasing of feeds; and (2) price movements and method of price determination of these commodities.
Agr. Econ. 143
- Kans. Organization of the Market for Wheat. To analyze (1) structure of wheat marketing systems to establish criteria to assist in marketing of wheat as required by changing techniques of production and consumer demand; and (2) impact of recent advances and developments of technology of wheat production to determine related adjustments needed in marketing system to provide efficient movement of wheat from producers to consumers.
Agr. Econ., Mill. Ind. ES-270
- Miss. Marketing and Utilization of Grain in Mississippi. To (1) learn present system of receiving, handling, storing, distributing, and utilizing grain; (2) determine how much grain is being produced on farms and how farmers handle it, present storage practices, facilities, present transportation facilities, practices, and charges; (3) estimate the present and potential demands for grain and evaluate adequacy of the marketing system to meet the present and potential demand; (4) estimate present utilization and future demands for grain; (5) evaluate adequacy of transportation services for grain and storage facilities for grain; and (6) investigate competitive position of grain, what storage and transportation facilities and organization needed, and where they are needed.
Agr. Econ. RRFA-5 HA-5 (SM-11) Coop. USDA
- Mont. A Description and Analysis of the Market Mechanism for the Movement of Important Feed Grains. To (1) describe movement of feed grains between farms within Montana, Western region, and between Western Region and rest of the U.S.; (2) describe marketing channels thru which movements of feed grains take place and marketing methods involved; (3) analyze functions of marketing mechanism; (4) determine costs and margins, and determine reasonableness of such costs and margins in light of services rendered; and (5) isolate and study weaknesses and problems in order to make recommendations for improving marketing of feed grains.
Agr. Econ. 122, M.S. 932 (WM-20)

Nebr.

Transportation and Storage of Nebraska Grain. To (1) analyze methods of grain transportation and storage to find ways to make these facilities more effectively serve needs of farmers, middlemen, and consumers as well as improve efficiency of present and potential storage and transportation facilities; (2) describe present capacity, type, and location of grain storage and transportation and measure efficiency of existing and alternative facilities; (3) analyze effects of quality changes which occur under different methods and periods of storage and transportation; (4) measure and analyze storage and transportation costs, and factors influencing them under various alternative conditions, and (5) evaluate public grain warehouse legislation and administration in Nebraska.

Agr. Econ. 421 (NCM-10) Coop. USDA

N. C.

Opportunities for Increasing the Economic Efficiency of Grain Marketing and Utilization in North Carolina. To (1) determine the present system of handling, storing, transporting, and utilization of grain in N.C., including a. to find out how much grain is produced on farms in N.C., and how it is handled by farmers; b. to determine present storage policies, facilities, and charges; c. to determine for grain, present transportation facilities, practices and charges; and d. to indicate the present uses of grain in N.C.; (2) estimate the present and potential demand and outlets for N.C. grain and to evaluate the adequacy of marketing system to meet the present and potential demand, including a. to estimate the present utilization of grain in N.C. and future demand; b. to evaluate the adequacy of transportation services for grain in N.C.; c. to evaluate the adequacy of storage facilities for grain in N.C.; and d. to investigate the competitive position of grain in the agricultural economy of N.C.; and (3) determine what storage and transportation facilities and organizations are needed, and where they are needed.

Agr. Econ., Agr. Engin. HM-1 (SM-11) Coop. AMS

S. Dak.

Grain Marketing Practices and Problems in South Dakota. To (1) determine and analyze major economic problems in marketing South Dakota grain products for purpose of determining improved marketing techniques; (2) investigate existing grain marketing framework, including ascertaining relevant physical characteristics of grain marketing in the state; and (3) determine the underlying physical and economic forces contributing to prevailing grain marketing practices.

Agr. Econ. 224 (NCM-10)

Tex. Marketing of Small Grains in Texas. To (1) describe present system of receiving, selling, handling, storing, distributing and using small grains in Texas, including determinations of a. geographic distribution of grain production and methods used by producers in handling each grain; b. advisability of a system of grades and standards for buying small grains; c. present storage practices, facilities and charges; d. present transportation facilities, practices and charges; and e. present users and handlers of grain; and (2) determine present and potential demands for grain in Texas and evaluate adequacy of marketing system to meet present and potential demand.

Agr. Econ., Agr. Engin. 932 (SM-11) Coop. AMS

B. Market Prices--Supply, Demand, Consumption, and Other Market Forces

Ill. The Expansion of Market Outlets for Illinois Grains, Soybeans, and Derived Products. To (1) provide a continuous current appraisal of status of supply and use of state produced grains, soybeans, and derived products; (2) explore methods by which product can be increased thru changes in pricing and marketing; and (3) learn factors affecting use of grains, soybeans, and derived products.

Agr. Econ. 05-358

Ill. The Economics of Pricing Arrangements for Grain and Soybeans. To learn (1) the precise manner in which prices of grains and soybeans are established; (2) processes by which price expectations are formulated and bid into forward prices for speculative commodities; (3) market influences and price differences affecting rate of use and prices of grains and soybeans; (4) effectiveness of speculative markets in stabilizing rates of use and prices of grains and soybeans; and (5) Suggest (a) changes in pricing arrangements to result in greater price stability; (b) methods by which farmers can better use existing pricing mechanism in their grain marketing activities.

Agr. Econ. 05-359

Ill. Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain in Illinois. To (1) determine and describe the current spatial price patterns, associated grain movements and trading practices for grain in Illinois; (2) determine shifts that have occurred in spatial price patterns and trading practices since 1946 and their effects on grain movements; (3) determine and analyze the causes of these shifts and to relate price pattern changes to changes in trading practices and grain movement; and (4) evaluate the trends discovered as an aid in forecasting the direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes over the next decade.

Agr. Econ. 05-372 (NCM-19) Coop. USDA

- Ind. Causes of Imperfections in Local Indiana Grain Markets.
To (1) determine variations in the relation between grain prices at terminal markets and at various local points in Ind.; (2) determine different local market conditions which explain variations found above; and (3) formulate possible corrective measures to attain more perfect local markets.
Agr. Econ. ES-251
- Iowa Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain in Iowa. To (1) determine and describe the present day spatial price patterns and trading practices for grain in Iowa; (2) determine what shifts have occurred in these patterns and practices over the past decade and their effects on grain movements; (3) determine and analyze the causes of these shifts relating where possible price pattern changes with trading practice changes; and (4) assess the trends discovered as an aid to forecasting the direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes in the region over the next decade.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1342 (NCM-19)
- Kans. Pricing and Trading Practices for Grains in Kansas. To (1) determine and describe current spatial price patterns and trading practices for grain in Kansas, what shifts have occurred in these over the past decade, and their effects on grain movement; (2) determine and analyze causes of these shifts relating where possible price changes with trading practice changes; and (3) assess discovered trends as an aid to forecasting the direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes in the state over the next decade.
Agr. Econ. 483 (NCM-19) Coop. AMS
- Minn. Economics of Grain Marketing. To analyze: (1) supply, demand, and price relationships of grains that are of importance to producers, merchandisers, and processors in Minn.; and (2) pricing policies, costs, and margins of grain marketing firms.
Agr. Econ. 1125
- Minn. Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain. To (1) describe present day spatial price patterns and trading practices for grain; (2) learn what shifts have occurred in patterns and practices over past decade and their effects on grain movements in region; (3) analyze causes of shifts, relating price pattern changes with trading practice changes; and (4) assess trends discovered as an aid to forecasting direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes in region over the next decade.
Agr. Econ. 1132 (NCM-19) Coop. AMS

- Mo. Economic Analysis of Marketing of Grains With Special Emphasis on Buying and Pricing Practices at Country Elevators. To (1) discover the effect of quality and locational differences on the level of prices and the price differentials of grain in Missouri; (2) discover the relationship between prices paid farmers and terminal market prices, and the factors that affect these relationships; (3) discover existing spatial price patterns based on price influencing factors which no longer exist; (4) discover the non-price methods of competition used by grain buyers; and (5) to study the impact of these factors on efficiency of grain marketing in the state.
Agr. Econ. 299 (NCM-19) Coop. USDA
- Mont. Preliminary Investigation of the Market Structure, Prices, and Price Policies for Wheat With Particular Reference to Montana Wheats. To (1) describe market mechanisms for wheat and their price making roles; and (2) find sources of information and appropriate research techniques for use in a subsequent project, the objectives of which will be: a. to analyze current and past domestic and foreign demand for wheat especially classes and qualities of wheat produced in Western Region; b. to analyze current and past domestic and foreign supply conditions for wheat, especially that produced in Western Region; and c. to determine differences in price for and quantity of principal kinds of western wheats that may result from various national wheat price and production policies.
Agr. Econ. 119, M.S. 911 (WM-13) Coop. AMS
- Nebr. Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain in Nebraska. To (1) describe methods of price determination for wheat, corn, and other grain produced or sold in state; and (2) study recent changes in marketing methods which have caused changes in system of pricing grain.
Agr. Econ. 525 (NCM-19)
- N. Dak. Pricing and Storing Process in Marketing North Dakota Grains. To (1) determine characteristics of pricing process for various types and grades of North Dakota grains; (2) trace effect of various storage facilities and costs upon grain marketing practices in North Dakota; and (3) study effect of various marketing practices upon producer prices and income.
Agr. Econ. 3-2 (NCM-10) Coop. FCS
- N. Dak. Price-Quality Relationships for North Dakota Grain. To (1) determine and describe price patterns, selling practices and their effect on grain production and movement; and (2) study price-quality relationships, and market preference and demand for high quality versus low quality grains.
Agr. Econ. 3-10M (NCM-19)

Ohio

Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain in Ohio. To (1) determine and describe the present day spatial price patterns and trading practices for grain in Ohio; (2) determine what shifts have occurred in these patterns and practices over the past decade and their effects on grain movements in the state; (3) determine and analyze the causes of these shifts relating where possible price pattern changes with trading practice changes; and (4) assess the trends discovered as an aid to forecasting the direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes in the state over the next decade.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 160 (NCM-19)

S. Dak.

The Evaluation of Pricing and Trading Practices in Local Grain Markets in South Dakota. To (1) learn nature of shifts in locational price patterns within state and between state and nearby states; (2) isolate factors related to establishment of locational price patterns; (3) learn persistence of existing locational price patterns where these factors no longer operate; (4) collect data on pricing and trading practices and other non-price methods of competition used by buyers; (5) estimate value to farmers and grain sellers and cost and value to grain buyers of these pricing and trading practices and other non-price methods of competition; and (6) study impact of factors on efficiency of marketing in state.

Agr. Econ. 299 (NCM-19)

Wash.

The Role of Hedging in Marketing Washington Wheat. To (1) explain why hedging does not play an important role in Pacific Northwest grain market; (2) assess need and possible disadvantages of hedging in each segment of Pacific Northwest grain trade; and (3) learn what marketing and institutional changes would make hedging more feasible in marketing Washington wheat.

Agr. Econ. 1387

Wis.

Pricing and Trade Practices for Grain and Grain Products in Wisconsin. To (1) determine the price making forces for grain; (2) note the principal channels through which grain flows to points of utilization or consumption; and (3) observe the major trade practices and their influence upon the movement of grain from points of origin.

Agr. Econ. 984 (NCM-19)

C. Consumer Preference, Acceptance, and Merchandising

- S. C. Consumer and Trade Acceptance of Riboflavin-Enriched and Other Rice. To determine (1) trade acceptance of packaged rice enriched with riboflavin to various levels and by various methods of application, coated with talc and glucose, slightly undermilled; and (2) consumer preference for cooked rice treated in (1) above.
Agr. Econ., Nutr. 423

D. Grades and Standards

- Miss. Development of New or Improved Techniques or Methods for the Testing of Agricultural Seed. To (1) evaluate lack of uniformity in germination tests conducted by different seed testing labs; and (2) develop or improve testing procedures for specific crop seeds.
Seed Proc., Agron. HSP-2

F. Maintaining and Improving Quality--Costs and Returns

- Ark. Improved Marketing of Grains Through Insect Control. To (1) investigate kinds of insects damaging cash grain in farm storage and evaluate the effects on quality and market value of the grain; (2) determine sources of infestations and factors favoring population increases and correlate cost of controlling these factors; (3) determine importance of various species and evaluate factors contributing to their development; and (4) determine better methods for direct and indirect controls and evaluate these in terms of cost, change in quality, and market value.
Ent., Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 391
- Ark. The Effects of Variations in Moisture, Temperature, and Time During the Drying and Storage Process Upon the Market Value of Rice. To reduce (1) amount of checking in conditioning and drying processes and thereby increase market value of rice; and (2) time required to condition and dry a given lot of rice and thereby reduce amount of storage damage during and after drying.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 435

Kans. Increasing Flour Consumption Through Improved Flavor in Bread.
To (1) develop baking methods which will improve flavor in bread using chromatographic techniques to isolate, identify, and measure the organic constituents responsible for bread flavor; (2) conduct consumer tests to learn most suitable concentrations of organic constituents; (3) try to produce desirable flavor constituents in a preferment by use of selected microorganisms; and (4) investigate possibility of dehydrating desired flavor constituent to be used in preferment.
Flour & Feed, Bact. ES-458

S. Dak. The Use of Crop Drying and Crop Conditioning Machinery and Equipment for South Dakota Crops. To (1) test practicability of conditioning wheat in storage by small electric motors and single air distribution ducts (in cooperation with Commodity Research Division, Grain Branch, on CCC wheat in storage. Minimum requirements of air flow and tube size will be learned); (2) develop equipment for coordinating and comparing drying of crops in typical farm buildings as compared to carefully controlled conditions of experimental crop drying; (3) equip a building and arrange equipment suitable for controlled drying tests on grain and hay crops; and (4) make available all crop drying equipment for careful research tests and for drying of crops under field conditions.
Agr. Econ., Agr. Engin. 246

G. Costs, Margins, and Efficiency of Operation

Md. Marketing Margins as Associated With Expansion or Curtailment in Consumer Services. To (1) compare retail costs of wheat and corn pre-mixes with retail costs of ingredients used by housewife in preparing a homemade mix; (2) learn and evaluate effect of various consumer packages and package innovations on consumption and demand, and learn reasons for consumer selection of pre-mixes vis-a-vis commercially baked and home prepared products; and (3) compare costs and services rendered on comparable items today and 20 years ago.
Agr. Econ. & Mkt. A-26-av Coop. AMS

Ohio Marketing Costs and Pricing Methods of Grains in Ohio. To improve the methods of pricing so they will more nearly reflect actual costs of performing the function. Principal areas of study are: (1) determining cost and problems involved in purchasing grains by various methods at local elevator; (2) developing methods of price discounting and charges that will reflect handling and conditioning costs and value of grains at the local elevator; and (3) learning returns and benefits to either farmer or elevator by pricing or purchasing corn on a shelled weight basis.
Agr. Econ., Agron. ES-360

- Tex. Marketing Efficiencies, Costs and Quality Improvement of Grains in the Gulf Coast Area as Affected by Farm Drying and Storage. To (1) make marketing study of economies involved in farm drying and storage of rice and grain sorghums in comparison with grain disposal immediately after harvest; and (2) determine effectiveness of recently installed mechanical drying and aeration equipment for improving quality of grain immediately after harvest and for maintaining quality during storage.
Agr. Econ., Engin. 940 Coop. AMS
- H. Transportation, Storage, and Interregional Competition
- Ky. Economic Aspects of Storing and Marketing Grain in Kentucky. To (1) study volume and location of production, prices, marketing facilities, and outlets for grain; (2) learn fixed and variable costs of country elevators of various capacities; (3) study different methods of on-farm storage and comparative costs of these methods; (4) compare the advantages of on-farm and off-farm storage in maximizing farmer net income from sale of grain; (5) Consider impacts which change in technology, changes in kinds and varieties of grain and changes in price-support have on marketing; and (6) analyze advantages and disadvantages of location on elevator operation.
Agr. Econ. 45
- Mass. The Structure and Relationship of Freight Rates on Feed to Poultry Feed Prices in the East. To determine (1) influence of freight rates structure on feed moving into eastern broiler producing areas; (2) relationship of freight rates to feed prices, methods of pricing and organization and structure of the feed industry; (3) influence of transportation factors on location and scale of feed mixing plants and methods and channels of feed distribution; and (4) influence on (1), (2), and (3) of important features of transportation situation, e.g. transit privilege for rail movement, importance of trucking, and influence of waterways.
Agr. Econ. 42 Coop. AMS
- Mo. Economic Problems of Grain Marketing and Grain Storage. To (1) make detailed compilation and analysis of laws of state governing grain storage, and of practices of bonding companies, insurance companies, and other financing agencies contributing to grain storage in Mo.; (2) learn volume, kind, location, and use of existing processor, terminal, sub-terminal, and local grain storage facility in Mo., for purpose of analyzing their adequacy in view of present and future grain marketing patterns, and in coordination with similar studies in other states, to contribute to a similar objective of the No. Cen. Regional Mktg. Research program; and (3) develop more information to assist operators of country elevators in remodeling, relocating, and rebuilding local market facilities consistent with the trends in marketing techniques.
Agr. Econ. 179 (NCM-10)

I. Cooperatives

Ill. Analysis of Problems Confronted by Management in Farmers' Cooperatives. To (1) obtain, analyze, and interpret data on specific problems of cooperatives; (2) study the methods on financing of cooperatives; and (3) discover types and amount of costs involved in operating different types and sizes of cooperative grain elevators.

Agr. Econ. 05-351 Coop. FCS

Mont. Operations and Services of Montana Cooperative Grain Elevators. To (1) study facilities, operational techniques, services and costs at cooperative elevators in state; (2) analyze relationship between costs and facilities, operational techniques and services; and (3) learn possible ways of increasing operation efficiency of grain elevators.

Agr. Econ., Rur. Sociol. MS-1069 Coop. FCS

J. Government Programs

Iowa Measurement and Appraisal of the Effects of the Corn Price and Acreage Control Program. To (1) analyze objectives of corn price and acreage control program; (2) examine methods used to attain objectives; (3) learn effects of program on: a. acreage; b. storage stocks of corn and other feed crops and livestock; and c. prices of corn and other feed crops and livestock; (4) compare effects of program with its objectives; (5) estimate effect of various proposed alternative programs, and (6) measure and appraise impact of corn and other grain price storage programs on grain trade.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1241 (NCM-11) Coop. AMS

Kans. Wheat Price and Income Policy. To (1) analyze objectives and methods used in past and existing wheat programs; (2) estimate money costs of programs to consumers and taxpayers; (3) describe past programs for wheat; (4) learn effects of past wheat programs on farm income, both size and stability, wheat prices, level, seasonal fluctuations, relation to other farm prices, volume and location of wheat production, domestic use and export use, use of agricultural resources, including size and organization of firms and technological advances, resource prices, especially wheat land, marketing agencies and processors, and community organization; and (5) use data to predict nature of changes that could result from alternative wheat programs.

Agr. Econ. 439 (NCM-11)

N. Dak.

Impact of Wheat Price Support Programs on Wheat Production, Marketing and Farm Income in North Dakota. To measure and appraise impact of wheat price support programs on (1) acreage, yield and production of wheat; (2) acreage and production of competing crops; (3) prices received by farmers; (4) farm income; (5) marketing practices, storage and seasonality of sales; and (6) protein and durum premiums and price differentials between goods.

Agr. Econ. 3-6 (NCM-11)

Ohio

Wheat Price and Income Policy. To (1) analyze methods used and costs of wheat price and income support programs in Ohio; (2) estimate effects of past wheat programs on farm income, wheat and other farm prices, wheat production, farm organization, marketing organization, costs and practices, and storage operations; and (3) apply above information so as to predict nature of changes to be expected from alternative policy programs which may be considered in the future.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 125 (NCM-11)

Oreg.

Production and Marketing of Pacific Northwest Wheat Under Selected Programs. To appraise plans or programs for wheat to determine the probable effects of each of several plans on the production and marketing of wheat in the Pacific Northwest over a ten-year period.

Agr. Econ. 164

S. Dak.

Wheat Price and Income Policy. To ascertain social and economic effects of government program from these points of view: (1) volume and location of wheat production; (2) use of agricultural resources, land, labor, equipment, fertilizer, and other supplies; (3) production of other agricultural products; (4) wheat prices, size of farms, distribution and size of farm income; (5) size and mobility of farm population; (6) size and stability of real and money national income; and (7) milling quality and supplies of desired milling varieties of wheat.

Agr. Econ. 263 (NCM-11)

Tex.

An Evaluation of the Rice Price Support Program. To (1) measure and appraise effects of federal price support, agricultural adjustment and surplus removal programs upon supply, domestic and foreign consumption, markets, prices, and gross incomes for rice; (2) measure and appraise effects of rice program in terms of concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, interrelationships of product, and factor prices for rice; and (3) study interconnections of programs for rice with programs for other farm commodities important in the South's agriculture, and to examine the interaction of effects of such programs.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 942 (SM-14)

Tex.

The Impact of Federal Price Support Programs on the Grain Sorghum Industry. To measure and appraise effects of: (1) Federal price supports, acreage adjustment, and surplus removal program upon the supply, storage, prices, markets and use of grain sorghum; and (2) cotton acreage adjustments and grain sorghum price programs on supply of grain sorghum.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1123 (SM-14)

Wash.

Wheat Prices and Price Policies in the Pacific Northwest. To analyze (1) price structure for wheat with reference to relation of prices of soft and hard Pacific Northwest wheats to prices of other wheats in both U.S. and world markets; (2) short-run and long-run effects of different levels of wheat prices on production of and income from wheat in Washington under conditions of no production controls; and (3) effect of various alternative price and production controls for wheat on structure of wheat prices, on structure of agricultural production, and on income from agriculture in Washington.

Agr. Econ., Agron. 1223 (WM-13) Coop. AMS

II. COTTON AND COTTONSEED

A. Market Structure and Functional Operation

- Ala. Marketing of Cottonseed for Planting Purposes in Alabama.
To (1) study and describe organization and operation of existing marketing structure, including agencies, facilities, and legal regulations about cottonseed for planting; (2) determine practices of cotton producers in obtaining seed for planting; (3) learn adequacy of supply of planting seed in relation to demand; (4) evaluate practices of distributing agencies in marketing planting seed; and (5) learn possibilities of improving marketing system for planting seed to reducing costs and improving adequacy and availability of seed of desired quality.
Agr. Econ. 541 Coop. AMS
- Okla. Marketing Practices and Harvesting Methods Affecting Cotton Quality and Net Income From Cotton in Oklahoma. To learn (1) cultural practices followed that affect cotton quality, quantity, price, and income from cotton marketed in Oklahoma; (2) effect of defoliation on cotton quality, price and income; (3) effect of harvesting methods used on quality and income; (4) effect of marketing practices followed, as type of vehicle used for hauling; and (5) combined effect of pre-harvest field preparation, defoliation, harvesting methods and marketing practices on net income from cotton, per bale, acre, and farm.
Agr. Econ., Agron. 907

B. Market Prices--Supply, Demand, Consumption, and Other Market Forces

- Ariz. Market Potential for Pima S-1 Cotton. To learn (1) changes that have occurred in elasticity of demand for American-Egyptian cotton since the development and commercial use of Pima S-1; (2) market outlets of Pima S-1 and evaluate potential outlets and conditions under which enlarged outlets could be attained; and (3) to develop criteria for a pricing policy for American-Egyptian cotton tending to assure a stable supply and create and maintain a competitive position for enlarged markets.
Agr. Econ. 412 (WM-32)
- Mo. A Study of Cotton Marketing in Missouri, Including Pricing Mechanisms in Local Markets, and the Effect of Quality and Market News Services on Price. To discover factors affecting the level of price and the price differentials due to quality differences in local markets and the effect of quality and price information on price establishment.
Agr. Econ. 65

N. Mex.

Economic Effects of Alternative Methods of Pricing Pima S-1 Cotton. To (1) learn elasticity of demand for Pima S-1 cotton and learn its importance as a guide in pricing; (2) measure economic effect of recent regulation which sets minimum price of Pima S-1 at 75% of parity; and (3) learn present methods for setting price-quality differentials and subjectively appraise their efficiency in relation to surpluses and potential uses of specific qualities.

Agr. Econ. 58 (WM-32)

D. Grades and Standards

Ark.

Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties, in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing; (2) influences of measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) estimated costs of fiber tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to value of cotton; and (5) value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce qualities of cotton desired by consumers.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 437 (SM-18) Coop. AMS

Ariz.

Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To determine (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing process; (2) influences of measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for, or estimated costs of tests; and (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to value of cotton.

Agr. Econ. 426 (SM-18) Coop. AMS

Ga.

Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent to which differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties are used in marketing cotton at various stages; (2) influence of these differences on prices paid for cotton; (3) estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and accuracy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to value of cotton; and (5) value of fiber testing in guiding cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce qualities desired by consumers.

Agr. Econ. M-17 (SM-18) Coop. AMS

La. An Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing process; (2) influence of measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for tests; (4) basis and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to value of cotton; (5) value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce desired consumer qualities and (6) practicability of furnishing growers with additional information on quality of cotton produced.

Agr. Econ. 924 (SM-18) Coop. AMS

La. Selected Cotton Fiber Properties as Related to the Quality of Sheeting. To (1) establish exact measurement of length and fineness properties of types of raw cotton, selected by strength-elongation, used in regional investigation and having as wide a range of elongation as possible; (2) measure certain fabric properties in laboratory of flat fabric made from selected types of raw cotton used under objective 1 and processed under regional project; and (3) coordinate finding of objectives 1 and 2 with data from other segments of regional research.

H. Econ. 944 (SM-18) Coop. ARS, AMS

Miss. Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To learn (1) extent of use of tests of fiber properties other than grade and staple length; (2) influence of tests on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for or estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber tests to value of cotton; (5) role of tests as a guide to breeders in developing varieties with fiber properties desired by consumers; and (6) role of tests in developing production programs designed to produce cotton of qualities desired by consumers.

Agr. Econ. RRFA-2 (SM-18) Coop. USDA

N. Mex. Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of New Mexico Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties and grade and staple length at various stages in the marketing process for New Mexico cotton; (2) influences of these measures on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for, or estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to the value of cotton; and (5) value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce the qualities desired by consumers.

Agr. Econ. 64 (SM-18) Coop. AMS

- Okla. An Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing process; (2) influence of these measurements on prices; (3) charges for, or estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of standards used by firms in relating fiber testing to value of cotton; and (5) value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce qualities desired by consumers.
Agr. Econ. 948 (SM-18)
- S. C. Economic Evaluation of Alternatives to Grade and Staple in Marketing Cotton. To learn (1) nature and extent of the use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties (other than grade and staple length) at various stages in the marketing process for cotton; (2) influences of these measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for, or estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to quality and value of cotton; and (5) relation of fiber testing to cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce qualities desired by consumers.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 137 (SM-18) Coop. AMS
- Tenn. Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To ascertain (1) the nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength and fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing process for cotton; (2) influences of these measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges or costs for tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of standards used by firms in relating fiber testing to quality and value of cotton; (5) value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce the qualities desired by consumers; and (6) practicability of furnishing growers with additional information on quality of cotton produced.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 21 (SM-18) Coop. AMS
- Tex. Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Utilization of Fiber Tests in the Marketing of Cotton. To ascertain (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in marketing of cotton; (2) influence of measures on prices paid; (3) costs for these tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of standards used by firms in relating fiber testing to quality and value of cotton; and (5) learn economic significance of quality and spinning performance of cottons in areas where control could be made of variety, seed renewal, fertilization, harvesting practices, etc.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1084 (SM-18)

F. Maintaining and Improving Quality--Costs and Returns

Ark. An Evaluation of Cost and Quality of Ginning Services in the Delta Sections of Arkansas. To ascertain (1) quality of ginning services performed by ginning establishments equipped with adequate amounts of cleaning and conditioning equipment for handling machine-picked cotton; (2) cost of providing such services; (3) operating practices and conditions affecting quality of ginning services performed; and (4) comparative advantages to cotton producers from ginning machine-picked and hand-picked cotton at gins using various basic types of lint cleaners.
Agron., Agr. Engin. 385

Ark. The Effect on Market Value of Specified Handling and Storage Practices Prior to the Ginning of Cottons Having Origin Under Varying Growth Conditions. To (1) learn effect on fiber quality of storing cotton harvested by machines: harvested under varying but specific conditions and given no prestorage treatment; similarly harvested but dried to optimum moisture level for storage and overly dried with excessive heat before storage; similarly harvested and dried and also cleaned before storing; and (2) evaluate changes in fiber quality in terms of spinning and market value.
Agron., Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 447

G. Costs, Margins, and Efficiency of Operation

Ariz. The Effects of Fires on Cotton Ginning Costs and Possible Means of Reducing Fire Losses in Arizona. To learn (1) causes and extent of fires occurring in cotton in transit from producer to gin, in gins and in gin baleyards; (2) effectiveness of various fire preventive devices current in state, and evaluate results in terms of effects on ginning costs; and (3) structures of and trends in transit, processing, and baleyard insurance available in Arizona.
Agr. Econ. 392 (SM-17) Coop. AMS

Ga. An Economic Analysis of Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Gins. To reduce fire insurance cost to ginners and learn (1) effect of prevention devices and practices on frequency and extent of fires and cost; (2) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses; (3) trends in types of and rates for insurance to ginners; and (4) legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.
Agr. Econ., Agron. M-14 (SM-17) Coop. AMS

- La. A Study of the Marketing of Cotton and Cottonseed and the Economics of Cotton Gin Operation in Louisiana. To (1) analyze economic position of the cotton ginning industry in Louisiana and determine relationship between ginning rates and services performed, factors influencing cost of ginning, and ways in which this cost might be reduced in order to serve cotton producers more efficiently; (2) study methods of marketing cottonseed in Louisiana in order to determine its effectiveness in serving the needs of the cotton producers and others, in particular, seeking information on effectiveness of competition in purchase of cottonseed, relationship between price of cottonseed and various stages of marketing and price of products made from the seed, etc.; (3) analyze methods of marketing cotton in order to determine adequacy of market news information, to explore opportunities of new marketing methods, and to encourage use by producers of available marketing aids in marketing their crops; and (4) estimate, in cooperation with Cotton Branch of AMS, the grade and staple length of cotton produced in Louisiana and to work in cooperation with them in carrying out provision of Smith-Doxey Act and other related programs.
Agr. Econ. 467
- La. An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Cotton Gins. To learn (1) effect of fire prevention devices and practices on frequency and extent of gin fires, and costs to ginners; (2) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses associated therewith; (3) trends in types and rates for fire insurance for ginners; and (4) legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.
Agr. Econ. 899 (SM-17) Coop. USDA
- Miss. An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Cotton Gins. To learn (1) effect of preventive devices and practices on frequency and extent of gin fires, and related costs to ginners; (2) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to associated losses; (3) trends in types of and rates for fire insurance for ginners; and (4) legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.
Agr. Econ. HA-22, RRFA-10 (SM-17) Coop. USDA
- Mo. Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Ginning Costs. To (1) determine legal and regulatory framework in which fire and accident insurance companies serving cotton gins operate; (2) effect of prevention devices and practices on frequency and extent of gin fires and accidents and their relation to costs; and (3) the relation of premiums and credits for use of these devices and practices.
Agr. Econ. 288 (SM-17)

- Okla. An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Cotton Gins. To learn (1) effect of preventive devices and practices on frequency and extent of gin fires, and related costs to ginners; (2) trends in types of and rates for fire insurance available to ginners; and (3) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses.
Agr. Econ. 927 (SM-17)
- Tenn. An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Gins in Tennessee. To learn (1) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses associated therewith; (2) trends in types of and rates for fire insurance available to ginners; and (3) legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 18 (SM-17) Coop. AMS
- Tex. An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Texas Gins. To learn (1) effect of prevention devices and practices on frequency and extent of gin fires, and related costs to ginners; (2) relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses associated therewith; (3) trends in types of and rates for fire insurance for ginners; and (4) legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1072 (SM-17) Coop. AMS
- Tex. Analysis of Factors Affecting Cottonseed Margins in Relation to Ginning Rates. To learn (1) if low ginning rates are related to wide margins on cottonseed; (2) accuracy of estimating seed weight compared with scale weights; (3) influence of selling seed on official grade on price spread between oil mills and gins; (4) frequency of seed price change at gins and oil mills; (5) gross income at gins by source of income including seeds, ginning, and cotton buying; (6) methods of determining and paying patronage refunds; and (7) difference in gross margins on seeds when sold to one oil mill or to several different oil mills.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1117 Coop. FCS

J. Government Programs

- Ark. Effects of Price Support, Acreage Adjustment, and Surplus Removal Programs Upon Arkansas Cotton Marketing Agencies and Facilities. To analyze effects of legislative acts and their interpretation at national level, and administrative decisions of the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office on shifts in market supply areas within State on cotton marketing agencies and facilities.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 466 (SM-14) Coop. USDA

- Ga. Effects of Governmental Price and Income Policy Upon Georgia Cotton Producers. To (1) analyze and appraise the effects of the cotton programs in terms of concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, and interrelationships of product and factor prices for cotton; (2) study effects of the cotton programs on supply, demand, price, markets and gross income; and (3) study impacts of cotton program on resource use in production and marketing and evaluate impacts of cotton program on farm enterprise combinations by considering shifts of cotton production among farms within similar areas, among areas within States, and among larger regional areas.
Agr. Econ. M-11 (SM-14)
- Miss. The Effects of Price Support and Related Farm Programs on Cotton Marketing Services and Facilities in Mississippi. To (1) analyze effect of administrative decisions of the state ASCC on cotton acreage and production in economic areas of the state; and (2) learn from marketing agencies the effects of shifts in market supplies on cotton marketing facilities and services.
Agr. Econ. HA-1, RRFA-1 (SM-14)
- Miss. Market Outlet and Supply Adjustments - Impact of Price Support and Acreage Control Programs on the Supply of Farm Products to Marketing Agencies. To estimate the effect, for farm commodities which compete with cotton, on supply of a change in relative price of cotton and other commodities produced in the area when (1) prices of other commodities are not supported; (2) prices of other commodities are supported without production controls; and (3) prices of other commodities are supported in conjunction with production controls.
Agr. Econ. HA-10
- Okla. Effects of Cotton Price Support, Acreage Adjustment, and Surplus Removal Programs Upon Oklahoma Agriculture. To analyze and appraise the effects of (1) Federal price support, acreage adjustment, and surplus removal programs upon the supply, domestic and foreign consumption, markets and prices, and gross income from cotton lint; and (2) cotton programs in terms of concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, and interrelationships of product and factor prices for cotton.
Agr. Econ. 876 (SM-14)
- P. R. Effects of Federal and Commonwealth Programs Upon the Sea-Island Cotton Industry and the Economy of Puerto Rico. To (1) measure and appraise effects of Federal and Commonwealth programs upon supply, consumption, price and gross income for Sea-Island cotton and concurrent changes in farm enterprise combination, market systems, and interrelationships of product and factor prices for Sea-Island cotton; and (2) study interconnections of program for above with other programs for either farm commodities or farm practices important in Puerto Rico, and examine their interactions.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 96 (SM-14) Coop. AMS

III. OTHER FIELD CROPS

A. Market Structure and Functional Operation

- Ariz. The Economics of Marketing Hay and Feed Grains in Arizona.
To (1) describe movement of hay and feed grains within Arizona and between Arizona and other states in Southwest; (2) describe marketing channels and methods through which movements take place; (3) investigate transportation, adequacy of market information, and storage; (4) describe importance of marketing agencies and outlets regarding volume and efficiency of movement; (5) analyze functions of market mechanisms, and learn costs and margins which are incurred; and (6) analyze and describe role of commercial mixed-feed and processing industries in interstate movements of concentrates.
Agr. Econ. 415 (WM-20)
- Idaho Marketing Idaho Dry Beans. To (1) describe marketing channels for beans, including specific information on movement to learn accurately the disposition of product, services performed in preparing beans for market by marketing agencies, charges by handlers in state; and (2) analyze long term trends of bean industry with reference to acreage and yields, consumption, projection of future trends in acreage, yield, and consumption, marketing channel changes, variety changes.
Agr. Econ. 303
- Ky. Seed Marketing in Kentucky. To discover (1) what market outlets are used by Kentucky seed producers; (2) what processing facilities are available; and (3) how such facilities are used.
Agr. Econ. ES-255
- Nebr. The Processing, Packaging and Marketing of Certified Seed in Nebraska. To (1) describe current practices of processing and packaging of certified seed in state and recommend new procedures; (2) analyze efficiency of processing from cost standpoint; (3) describe present marketing system for certified seed of various crops, including channels of distribution and importance of various types of dealers; and (4) analyze factors determining price of certified seed, buying and selling methods, and inter-regional competition.
Agr. Econ., Agron. ES-462
- N. Mex. The Economics of Marketing Alfalfa Hay and Grain Sorghums in New Mexico. To (1) learn movement of alfalfa hay and feed grains within, out of, and into N.M. and surrounding states; (2) learn marketing and transportation methods used; (3) analyze marketing functions performed and costs and margins incurred; and (4) learn role of feed processors as a demand factor for N.M. alfalfa hay and grain sorghums.
Agr. Econ. 30 (WM-20)

S. Dak.

Marketing Roughages. To (1) survey methods and practices of marketing important roughages; (2) correlate market values and prices of important roughages in S.D. with their chemical compositions; (3) determine methods commonly used for marketing important roughages in S.D.; and (4) determine pricing system used for important roughages, and if this system is correlated to any large extent with nutritive content.

Agr. Econ. 267

S. Dak.

Marketing Farm Seeds. To (1) compile information on past and present production and marketing farm seeds in state, together with more general information for entire U.S. study; (2) determine potentialities for expanding markets for farm seeds produced in state and for adjoining areas and how to bring about improvements in marketing and distribution; and (3) learn possible effects on farm costs, earnings, and management which would be brought about by expansion of seed-growing on South Dakota farms and ranches.

Agr. Econ. 314

Utah

Economics of Marketing Utah Alfalfa Seed. To determine (1) trend in prices received by Utah growers for certified varieties as compared with common alfalfa seed in recent years; (2) advantages of different marketing outlets used by farmers in selling alfalfa seed; (3) selling practices of growers and comparative advantages of selling at harvest time or storing and holding to sell near planting time; (4) effect of "zone designations" and "regions of adaptation" as established by old PMA on market and price for Utah seed; and (5) follow seed thru marketing to final consumer in attempts to determine destinations, margins, variety preferences, and price differentials by varieties.

Agr. Econ. 436

Utah

The Economics of Marketing Hay and Feed in Utah. To study: (1) adequacy of market information regarding demand, supply, and prices of hay and feed grains in Utah, and investigate means of providing additional local market information if needed; (2) price differentials for hay and feed grains as reflecting location, season of year and quality of product as a basis of appraising adequacy of market for these products; (3) need for and adequacy of storage facilities on farms and in local areas to provide seasonal supplies of hay and grains as to needs in areas; and (4) role and operational cost of commercial feed processors and appraise their efficiency in light of model plants of various sizes.

Agr. Econ. & Mktg. 511 (WM-20)

Wyo.

The Economics of Marketing Hay and Feed in Wyoming. To describe and analyze (1) production and utilization trends of hay and feed grains; (2) price relationships for hay and feed grains; and (3) the need for additional market information for hay and feed grains.

Agr. Econ. 699 (WM-20)

B. Market Prices--Supply, Demand, Consumption, and Other Market Forces

- Storrs
(Conn.) Competitive Market-Grade Pricing of Cigar Tobacco Types Suitable for Binder Use. To develop information and analyses for interpreting competitive pricing of identifiable qualities and market-grades of cigar tobacco types suitable for binder use by: (1) establishing the physio-economic characteristics that identify substitutability and define market grades among tobaccos suitable for binder use in export or cigar manufacture; (2) measuring changing price differentials and quality characteristics among identifiable market grades; and (3) relating yearly utilization and production by types to changing market-grades and market-grade price differentials.
Agr. Econ., Agron. ES-320 Coop. AMS
- Ky. Interrelationships Between Prices of Different Grades of Burley Tobacco. To analyze relationships between prices of different grades of burley tobacco, note trends in these relationships, and if possible, establish "normal" interrelationships between prices of the various grades.
Agr. Econ. 12
- Ky. Demand Interrelationships Between Burley and Selected Other Types of Tobacco. To (1) define and qualify, insofar as possible, the factors influencing the demand for burley, flue-cured and Maryland tobaccos; (2) derive statistical demand curves for each of above types of tobacco; (3) define types of interrelationships existing between demands for burley, flue-cured and Maryland types; and (4) analyze and evaluate agricultural policy implications of results obtained.
Agr. Econ. 19
- Ky. The Market Potential for U. S. Tobaccos in Spain. To (1) analyze market potential for U. S. tobaccos in Spain; and (2) appraise courses of action most likely to bring about increased exports of U. S. tobaccos to Spain.
Agr. Econ. 23 Coop. FCS
- Ky. Factors Affecting the Dispersion in Prices of Tobacco of the Same Grade at Auction Markets. To determine the effect of various factors upon the price of individual baskets of tobacco of like grade and to discover ways of reducing undue variation in price from one similar quality basket to another. Such factors for study will include: (1) intensity of light on tobacco when sold; (2) speed of sales; (3) physical and mental alertness of participants in sale; (4) number of persons participating in the auction; (5) distribution of purchasers buying directly for tobacco companies, on order for tobacco companies, for speculation and the like; and (6) other factors that relate to sale price which may be discovered as the project develops.
Agr. Econ. 24

Okla. Marketing Broomcorn in Oklahoma. To learn (1) effects of aggregate production, marketing practices, and cultural practices on prices received by state growers for their broomcorn; and (2) requirements in terms of market stability and market prices for a stable or growing broomcorn industry in Oklahoma.

Agr. Econ. 937

Okla. Marketing Efficiency and Price Policy Related to Peanuts. To (1) learn nature of domestic supply function for peanuts of various types; (2) characterize demand structure for various types of peanuts; (3) evaluate impact of selected alternative policies and programs on peanut industry (special reference to marketing); and (4) isolate and analyze marketing problems involved in moving peanuts from producers to 1st handlers.

Agr. Econ. 978

D. Grades and Standards

Md. Improving Techniques of Market Preparation and Grading of Maryland Tobacco. To learn (1) techniques for reducing labor and improving efficiency of marketing functions performed on tobacco farms (spearing, hanging, stripping, and sorting); and (2) desirability and feasibility of revising present system of grading to conform more closely to physical characteristics required by buyers.

Agr. Econ. ES-532

F. Maintaining and Improving Quality--Costs and Returns

Ga. Study of the Marketing Quality of Pecans and Pecan Products. To learn (1) influence of conditions in orchard on marketing quality of pecans; (2) influence of methods of shelling pecans on quality of pecan products; (3) effect of chemical composition of pecans on stability of pecans and pecan products and effect of adding antioxidants, hydrogenated fats, lecithin, etc.; and (4) influence of methods of packaging shelled and unshelled pecans on stability of pecan products.

Hort. 77 Coop. ARS

Md. Production, Harvesting, Curing and Storing of Maryland Tobacco. D. Tobacco Housing. To (1) determine optimum conditions of temperature, humidity and air movement for the curing and storing of tobacco; (2) determine the extent to which it is economically justifiable to achieve these conditions; and (3) design and develop equipment and methods to maintain these conditions as uniformly as possible in all parts of full-size barns.

Agr. Engin., Agron. R-11-D

G. Costs, Margins, and Efficiency of Operation

- Ga. Costs and Innovations in Marketing Flue Cured Tobacco. To (1) determine cost of marketing flue cured tobacco; (2) evaluate technological innovations which might lower costs and contribute to a more serviceable market facility; and (3) ascertain needed adjustments in length of marketing season and other customs and habits in the marketing arrangement.
Agr. Econ., Agron. ES-337
- Ky. Efficiency of Labor and Equipment in Handling Tobacco on Loose-Leaf Warehouse Floors. To discover ways of saving labor in the physical handling of tobacco received, sold, and loaded out by loose-leaf tobacco warehouses. More specifically to: (1) develop ways of organizing the crew for more efficient operation; (2) devise mechanical equipment which may simplify or speed up the work; and (3) discover the amount and arrangement of unloading space, of scales, of sales space, etc., which seems most effective in handling tobacco for sale for auction.
Agr. Econ. 25
- Ky. Organization and Operation of Tobacco Auction Warehouses. To (1) learn ownership and management patterns and capital requirements of different-sized warehouses; (2) measure relationships between warehouse capacity and volume of sales occurring from time to time, market to market, and warehouse to warehouse; (3) learn relation of volume to financial returns; and (4) seek optimum input-output combinations of labor, equipment, floor space and arrangement, and capital investment with volume.
Agr. Econ. 33
- P. R. Marketing of Sugar in Puerto Rico. To determine (1) nature and importance of various items of expense incurred in marketing sugar; and (2) influence of certain factors of organization and operation upon efficiency of sugar marketing.
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 75

H. Transportation, Storage, and Interregional Competition

- Nev. The Economics of Marketing Hay and Feed in the West. To describe and analyze economic phases of transportation and trading in feed grains and hay in the West.
Agr. Econ. 1 (WM-20)

I. Cooperatives

- Ky. Cooperative Marketing of Tobacco in Kentucky. To study the factors affecting the success and failure of tobacco pools in Kentucky.

Agr. Econ. 17

J. Government Programs

- Ky. Effects of the Price Support, Acreage Adjustment and Surplus Removal Programs in Dark Tobacco Upon Kentucky's Agriculture. To (1) measure and appraise effects of Federal price support, acreage adjustment, and surplus removal programs upon supply, domestic and foreign consumption, markets and prices, and gross incomes for dark tobacco, particularly as these aspects pertain to Kentucky's agriculture; (2) measure and appraise effects of program for dark tobacco in terms of concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, marketing system, and interrelationships among product and factor prices for dark tobacco; and (3) study interconnections of federal program for dark tobacco with programs for other farm commodities important in Kentucky's agriculture, and to examine interaction of effects of such programs.

Agr. Econ. 37 (SM-14)

- N. C. The Federal Peanut Programs and Their Effects on Peanut Farming and Marketing. To (1) measure and appraise effects of federal price support, production adjustments and surplus removal programs on supply, consumption, markets and prices of peanuts, with emphasis on competition between type of peanuts grown in N.C. and Va., and types grown in other sections of the South; (2) measure and appraise effects of programs on income from peanut farming, allocation of resources within, and between, farms, and interrelationships of product and factor prices in peanut growing regions; (3) study interconnections of peanut programs with programs for cotton and tobacco, and examine interaction of effects of such programs at farm level; and (4) make available to farmers and general public, pertinent information on peanut program.

Agr. Econ. HM-2 (SM-14)

- P. R. Effects of the Quota System, Surplus Allocation, and Price Control With Governmental Subsidy and Incentive Payments Upon the Sugar Industry and the Economy of Puerto Rico. To measure and appraise (1) effects of quota system, surplus allocation and price control with governmental subsidy and incentive payments upon supply, consumption, price, and gross income for sugar; (2) effects of sugar program in terms of concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, and interrelations of product and factor prices for sugar; and (3) impact of policies on the economy at large.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 84 (SM-14)

P. R. Effects of Federal and Commonwealth Programs Upon the Tobacco Industry and the Economy of Puerto Rico. To (1) measure and appraise effects of Federal and Commonwealth programs upon a. supply, consumption, price, and gross income for tobacco, and b. concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, and interrelationships of product and factor prices for tobacco; and (2) study interconnections of these programs for tobacco with programs for other farm commodities important in Puerto Rican agriculture and examine interaction of their effect.

Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 85 (SM-14)

Va. Effects of the Price Support, Acreage Adjustment, and Surplus Removal Programs in Peanuts Upon the Price Relationships Between Peanuts and Various Competing Products. To (1) measure extent to which end-users have modified their purchase and use of peanuts due to varying price relationships; and (2) measure demand and price, income and cross-elasticities of peanuts and peanut products at end-use levels.

Agr. Econ. 86080 (SM-14)

REGIONAL PROJECTS

NCM-10

Economics of Grain Storage. The general objective is to analyze the economics of grain storage in order to make the storage facilities more effectively serve the needs of farmers, marketing agents, and consumers as well as to improve the efficiency of the present and potential storage facilities. Specific objectives are: To (1) evaluate the economic considerations influencing capacity, type, and location of grain storage facilities; (2) determine economics of quality changes which occur under different methods and periods of storage; (3) analyze storage costs and factors influencing them under various alternative storage conditions; and (4) analyze and evaluate public grain warehouse legislation and administration in the various states.

Ill. I-A, Iowa I-A, Mo. I-H, Nebr. I-A, N. Dak. I-B, S. Dak. I-A

NCM-11

Measuring and Appraising the Impact of Agricultural Price and Income Policy Upon Producers, Marketing Agencies, and Consumers. To measure and appraise the impacts of agricultural price and income policies and programs upon producers, marketing agencies, consumers, and other economic groups. Among the impacts to be studied are changes in: (a) prices, (b) farm incomes (in terms of size and stability), (c) volume and location of production, (d) consumption, imports, and exports, (e) costs of programs, (f) use of resources, and (g) resource prices.

Iowa I-J, Kans. I-J, N. Dak. I-J, Ohio I-J, S. Dak. I-J (See also Ill., Ind., Kans., Mo. (2 projects), Nebr., Wis., ARS-23-8-2-A)

NCM-19

Pricing and Trading Practices for Grain in the North-Central Region. To (1) determine and describe the present day spatial price patterns and trading practices for grain in the region; (2) determine what shifts have occurred in these patterns and practices over the past decade and their effects on grain movements in the region; (3) determine and analyze the causes of these shifts relating where possible price pattern changes with trading practice changes; and (4) assess the trends discovered as an aid to forecasting the direction of grain price pattern and grain movement changes in the region over the next decade.

Ill. I-B, Ind. I-A, Iowa I-B, Kans. I-B, Minn. I-B, Mo. I-B, Nebr. I-B, N. Dak. I-B, Ohio I-B, S. Dak. I-B, Wis. I-B

SM-11

Marketing and Utilization of Grain in the South. To determine the present system of receiving, handling, storing, distributing, and utilizing grain in the South. Specific objectives are: To (1) find out how much grain is being produced on farms in each State, and how farmers handle it; (2) determine present storage practices, facilities, and charges; (3) determine for grain, present transportation facilities, practices, and charges; and (4) indicate the present users and handlers of grain.

Ark. I-A, Ga. I-A, Miss. I-A, N. C. I-A, Tex. I-A

SM-14

Effects of Price Support, Acreage Adjustment and Surplus Removal Programs Upon Southern Agriculture. The objectives of the project are to (1) measure and appraise the effects of Federal and State (included to cover Puerto Rican programs in tobacco which have state controls over acreage) price support, agricultural adjustment and surplus removal programs upon the supply, domestic and foreign consumption, markets and prices, and gross incomes for farm products important in southern agriculture; (2) measure and appraise these effects in terms of the concurrent changes in farm enterprise combinations, market systems, and interrelationships of product and factor prices; and (3) study the interconnection of the programs, and the interaction of their effects.

Ark. II-J, Ga. II-J, Ky. III-J, Miss. II-J, N. C. III-J,
Okla. II-J, P. R. II-J, P. R. III-J (2 projects), Va. III-J,
Tex. I-J (2 projects)

SM-17

An Economic Analysis of the Effects of Fires on Insurance and Other Costs at Gins. To determine (1) the effect of prevention devices and practices on the frequency and extent of gin fires, and related costs to ginners; (2) the relation of premiums for gin fire insurance to losses associated therewith; (3) the trends in types and rates for fire insurance available to ginners; and (4) the legal limitations and regulations of fire insurance companies.

Ariz. II-G, Ga. II-G, La. II-G, Miss. II-G, Mo. II-G, Okla. II-G,
Tenn. II-G, Tex. II-G

SM-18
(Rev.)

Economic Analysis and Evaluation of the Use of Fiber Tests in Marketing of Cotton. To determine (1) the nature and extent of the use of measures of differences in fineness, strength, and other fiber properties in addition to grade and staple length at various stages in the marketing process for cotton; (2) the influences of these measurements on prices paid for cotton; (3) charges for, or estimated costs of tests; (4) basis for and adequacy of criteria used by firms in relating fiber testing to the value of cotton; (5) the value of fiber testing in appraising cotton breeding and production programs designed to produce the qualities desired by consumers; and (6) the relation of selected properties of raw cotton to product quality and end-product performance.

Ark. II-D, Ariz. II-D, Ga. II-D, La. II-D (2 projects),
Miss. II-D, N. Mex. II-D, Okla. II-D, S. C. II-D, Tenn. II-D,
Tex. II-D (See also Ala., Mo., N. C., ARS-23-8-13-C)

WM-13

Wheat Prices and Price Policies in the Western Region. To (1) describe the market mechanisms for wheat and to describe their price making roles; (2) analyze the current and past domestic and foreign demand conditions for wheat with particular reference to the classes and qualities of wheat produced in the Western Region; (3) analyze the current and past domestic and foreign supply conditions for wheat with particular reference to classes and qualities of wheat produced in the Western Region; and (4) determine the differences in price for and quantity of the principal kinds of western wheats that may result from various national wheat price and production policies.

Mont. I-B, Wash. I-J

WM-20
(Rev.)

The Economics of Marketing Hay and Feed in the West. To analyze and appraise (1) the hay and feed market organization and marketing methods in the Western Region; (2) the role of commercial feed processors in the market structure for hay and feeds in the West; (3) prices and factors affecting prices of hay and grain in the West; (4) the need for additional market information for hay and feed grains and to experiment with means of supplying such information; and (5) the adequacy and acceptability of U.S. grades and standards for hay and feed grains.

Ariz. III-A, Mont. I-A, Nev. III-H, N. Mex. III-A, Wyo. III-A

WM-32

Market Potential for Pima S-1 Cotton. To (1) determine the elasticity of demand for Pima S-1 cotton, analyze recent changes and determine their importance as a guide in pricing; (2) determine present market outlets for Pima S-1, evaluate potential outlets, and appraise the influence of price-quality differentials on the potential; (3) measure the economic effect of the recent regulation which sets the price of Pima S-1 at 75% parity; and (4) develop criteria for a pricing policy for Pima cotton which would tend to assure a stable supply and create and maintain a competitive position for enlarged market outlets.

Ariz. II-B, N. Mex. II-B

LIST OF COMPILATIONS OF FEDERAL-GRANT RESEARCH PROJECTS
AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

ARS-23-8:		
Part :	Subject-Matter Area	Title of Section
Numbers :		
1	Agricultural Chemistry	Agricultural Chemistry
2	Agricultural Economics	a. Prices, Incomes, & General Studies of Com- modities & Industries b. Farm Management c. Land Economics d. Farm Finance & Taxation
3	Agricultural Engineering	a. Land & Water Use & Develop- ment b. Power Machinery & Equipment c. Farm Structures & Materials
4	Animal Husbandry	a. Beef Cattle b. Sheep & Goats c. Swine
5	Dairy Husbandry	Dairy Cattle
6	Dairy Technology	Dairy Technology
7	Entomology & Economic Zoology	a. Field Crop Insects b. Fruit, Nut & Vegetable Insects c. Miscellaneous Insects & Economic Zoology d. Insecticides
8	Field Crops	a. Cereal Crops b. Oil, Fiber, Tobacco & Sugar Crops
9	Food Science & Technology	a. Food Chemistry, Micro- biology, Sanitation & Public Health b. Food Engineering, Processing, Product and Process Develop- ment, Utilization and Waste Disposal c. Food Quality & Standards, Acceptance, Preference, & Marketing
10	Forage Crops, Pastures & Ranges	Forage Crops, Pastures & Ranges
11	Forestry	Forestry

ARS-23-8:		
Part :	Subject-Matter Area	Title of Section
Numbers :		
12	Fruits & Nuts	Fruits & Nuts
13	Home Economics	a. Human Nutrition b. Housing c. Clothing & Textiles d. Foods-Consumer Quality & Utilization e. Household Economics & Management
14	Economics of Marketing	a. Field Crops b. Fruits & Vegetables c. Livestock, Meats & Wool d. Dairy Products e. Poultry & Poultry Products f. Forest Products & Ornamental & Drug Plants g. Cross-Commodity & Functional Studies
15	Meteorology	Meteorology
16	Ornamental & Drug Plants	Ornamental & Drug Plants
17	Plant Pathology & Bacteriology	a. Plant Pathology, Botany, & Diseases of Miscellaneous Crops b. Diseases of Field Crops c. Diseases of Fruit Crops d. Diseases of Vegetable Crops
18	Plant Physiology & Nutrition	Plant Physiology & Nutrition
19	Poultry Industry	Poultry Industry
20	Rural Sociology	Rural Life Studies
21	Soils	a. Soil Chemistry & Microbiology b. Soil Fertility, Management & Soil-Plant Relationships c. Soil Physical Properties, Conservation & Classification
22	Vegetables	a. Vegetable Crops b. Potatoes
23	Veterinary Science	Veterinary Science
24	Weeds	Weed Control

